

- 6 Crooke, George.
The merchant, tradesman, and farmer's director:
containing, the rules ... for drawing, endorsing ... and
protesting foreign and inland bills of exchange. To which
is added, the manner of drawing, witnessing, and endorsing
notes, ... By George Crooke, ...
Lincoln, [1778].
[4], 156p.; 12°
- 7 Cullen, William.
Synopsis nosologiae methodicae, exhibens clariss, virorum
Sauvagesii, Linnaei, Vogelii, Sagari, et Macbridii,
systemata nosologica. Edidit suumque proprium systema
nosologicum adiecit Gulielmus Cullen, ... Editio quarta,
emendata et plurimum aucta, duobus tomis.
Edinburgi, 1785.
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Cup. 407. S. 28,

AN
ESSAY

— ON THE
Venereal Gleet;

IN WHICH
The Different SPECIES of this
DISORDER are distinguished,
AND
Their Causes assigned;

Together with the
SYMPTOMS, and METHOD of CURE
peculiar to each of them:

To which are added
Suitable PRESCRIPTIONS adapted to the several
INTENTIONS of CURE.

By SAMUEL CHAPMAN, Surgeon.

*Neque enim credunt, posse eum scire, quomodo morbos curare
conveniat, qui, unde hi sint, ignoret — — — —
eum verò recte curaturum, quem prima origo causæ non
sesellerit.*

A. Corn. Celsi Lib. 1. præf.

L O N D O N:

Printed by A. M'CULLOH,

For W. OWEN, at *Homer's-Head*, near *Temple-Bar*, 1751.

(Price One Shilling.)

THE PREFACE.

THE Disorder that is the Subject of the following Essay seems 'till lately to have been as little understood, as any whatever. It has been generally esteemed to be either the mere Effect of Relaxation; or else of an Erosion of the Mouths of the excretory Ducts of the seminal Vesicles, prostate or Cowper's mucous Glands: And the Matter evacuated has been constantly supposed to be nothing but the seminal, or mucous Humours escaping through the relaxed, or eroded Vessels.

But, considering the general Application of the Term Gleet, it is plain, that another Disorder is very frequently intended by it: For as it is usual to apply it to every Running that remains after a Clap, it must comprehend the Discharge from remaining Ulcers, as well as that proceeding from a Relaxation, or Erosion of the Vessels above mentioned: And as these Causes are by no Means similar, the Methods of Cure must needs be different.

It cannot therefore be an useless Undertaking to endeavour to mark the Distinction between these Causes; since the Choice of a proper Method of Cure in a great Measure depends on it. That this is what has not been done hitherto, appears,

pears, I think, pretty plainly from hence; viz. that whilst some are for constantly ascribing the Disorder to Relaxation; others as strenuously contend for its being the Effect of Ulcers: And both Parties being solely intent on one Cause, seem totally to neglect, and disregard the other.

I speak this rather with regard to what has been writ on the Subject, than to the Opinion of such as are conversant in Practice amongst us. These indeed seem to be sufficiently aware of the Distinction; nor is it for them that the following Sheets are made publick; but for such only as are just entering into Practice, and have formed their Notions, rather from reading a few, and those perhaps not the best Authors, than from any Experience they have had of their own.

Thus much I thought necessary to premise; that on the one Hand, I might not be accused of having undertaken a Thing that was useless, or unnecessary; and on the other, that I might not seem pretending to instruct those, to whom such an Offer would be an Affront.

Bartlet's Buildings,
March 11, 1751.

S. C.

AN
ESSAY
ON THE
Venereal Gleet.

IT is well known amongst the Practitioners in *Physic* and *Surgery*, that how skilfully soever a *virulent Gonorrhœa* may have been treated, nevertheless there frequently remains a very obstinate Running for a long Time, even after the *Virulency* has been cured by Mercury; a Circumstance that not only creates the Practitioner an infinite deal of Trouble, but what is still worse, seldom fails to excite in the Patient a Suspicion, that he has been ill treated, which is too often encouraged even by Men, whose Characters should set them above such mean Artifices. This Running is what is commonly called a *venereal Gleet*; which Term being generally applied to all those Discharges from the *Urethra* in Men, and the *Vagina* in Women, which succeed a *virulent Gonorrhœa*, comprehends under it two Diseases, or at least two Species of Disease, as to their Causes widely different from each other; the one proceeding from a *Relaxation* of the Parts affected, the other from *Ulcers* remaining after the Infection is carried off.

The *former* of these is, indeed, the Cause to which this Disorder is most commonly ascribed, insomuch that a Gleet and Relaxation are almost become synonymous Terms. But, tho' this is often undoubtedly the Spring, from whence the *venereal Gleet*, as well as the *Gonorrhœa vera*, arises; yet, that it is not always so, is sufficiently evident from many Appearances to be met with in this Disorder, which *Relaxation* will by no Means account for. For these therefore we must have Recourse to some other Cause: And as a Clap is often known to occasion *Ulcers* in these Parts; and as the Possibility of their remaining after the *Virulency* is carried off is not only acknowledged by (a) *Astruc*, and other Writers, but can hardly be denied by any one; so it must be allowed, they cannot exist without furnishing a Discharge of some sort or other, which will be greater or less according to the Number and Size of them. And this Discharge is perhaps the Gleet most commonly met with: But whether this be so, or not, does not seem much to the Purpose: It will be sufficient if *Ulcers* are sometimes admitted as the Cause of this Disorder, and if they are able to account for those Appearances, which Relaxation can not: For as it will follow from hence, that they must sometimes be regarded in the Cure; so they will save us the Trouble of seeking after any other Cause.

That *Gleets* are sometimes the Effect of *Ulcers*, to omit other Proofs, is demonstrable enough from the *Running* only, which is fre-

(a) *Lib. iv. Caput X* I e *affectibus*, qui post *hydrargyrosin* reliqui sunt, &c.

quently *purulent*, an Appearance that nothing else will account for. — How far *these two* are sufficient to account for *all the Symptoms* that occur in this Disorder, will be the Subject of the following Pages: *At present* we shall only observe, that as they are distinct from each other, so they plainly constitute *two different Species* of the *venereal Gleet*: But as there is no Repugnancy between them, they may, and sometimes undoubtedly do exist together; and from hence must necessarily arise a *third Species*. Now, as these have each of them their *particular Symptoms*, and *Method of Cure*, it will be proper hereafter to consider them apart.

But before we do this, it seems necessary to *distinguish* the Disorder in *general*, from such as resemble, and are near a-kin to it: And *first*, from the *virulent Gonorrhœa*, of which it is the Consequence; and as this is done by the *Absence* of *Virulency*, let us see by what Signs this is to be judged of by us. — The *Absence* of *Virulency* then may, generally speaking, be known thus: The *Soreness* of the Groin and genital Parts on handling, the *Priapism*, *Chordee*, *Phymosis*, and *all inflammatory Symptoms* are gone off; the *Quantity* of *Running* is greatly *abated* of what it was at first; and from being *thin*, *yellow*, *greenish*, *fætid* and sometimes *bloody*, — it is become *pale*, *whitish*, *thick*, *void* of *ill Smell*, and *tenacious* or *ropy*; which *last*, when it happens, and is not occasioned by coagulating Injections, is the most certain Sign of any.

Nevertheless, all these Changes are not constantly to be expected; for a plentiful, discoloured,

loured, and even stinking Running, together with a Dysury *may* remain after the Virulency is corrected; as appears from all these Complaints, being sometimes cured in a few Days by a plentiful Use of the *Balsam of Capaiba*, or by *Injections* only, without any ill Symptom whatever supervening. — As to the *Dysury*, indeed, that seems distinguishable enough from that which accompanies the *virulent State* of a *Clap*, as shall be taken further Notice of hereafter; but with regard to the Colour, Smell, and Quantity of the Running, these are frequently equivocal Signs, and not absolutely to be depended on. — This however ought not to encourage us to be too hasty in denominating the Disorder a Gleet; for as the Consequences of stopping a virulent Running are very bad, we cannot have too many concurring Signs of the Infection being carried off; and it is much better to have waited a little longer than we need to have done, than by treating it as a Gleet too soon, not only bring on present bad Symptoms, but entail perhaps a Train of Diseases on a Family for ever.

The *next* Disorder, that the *venereal Gleet* is to be distinguished from is the *Gonorrhœa vera* in Men. — But as *this*, like the first Species of the venereal Gleet itself, is *intirely* owing to *Relaxation*; there is therefore *no other Difference* between *these two*, than what consists in the procatarctic Cause only: And *the Difference* between *it* and *that* proceeding from *Ulcers* is exactly the same, as is between *these two* Species of the venereal Gleet; and is therefore to be known by the same Signs, which will be delivered by and by.

Let

Let us therefore in the *last Place* see how *Gleets* in Women differ from the *fluor albus*.--- This indeed is a Point of great Difficulty; for if a virulent Gonorrhœa in many Cases is hardly to be distinguished from the *fluor albus*, a venereal Gleet is much more so; and that because of the Absence of Virulency, which when present frequently occasions such Symptoms, as put the Matter out of all doubt: It will be no wonder, therefore if this should in a great measure remain undetermined.--- Not to omit however, what is commonly said on this Occasion; it is pretended here, as well as in relation to the Clap itself, (a) that if the Flux cease, during the Time of the menstrual Evacuation, and return again after that is over, the Case is not venereal, but merely the *Whites*. But that this can be no Mark of Discrimination, is sufficiently demonstrated by a late excellent Writer (b) on the Venereal Disease; for the Arguments he makes use of in his Chapter on the *virulent Gonorrhœa* are equally applicable in respect of the *present Disorder*, which is the Consequence of *that* there treated of.

This *Author*, indeed, seems to lay the greatest Stress upon the Patient's own Confession, as does likewise *Riverius* (c): And it must be owned, that the Acknowledgment of a preceding Clap, though but a commemorative Sign, is yet a more satisfactory one, than either what we have just mentioned, or any other that is commonly taken Notice of, and

(a) Shaw's *Præctica of Physic*, — from Dr. Charleton's *Rheumatismi uterini genealogia, sive fluoris albi historia*.

(b) Astruc *de morbis venericis lib. iij. Caput j.*

(c) *Praxis Medica*.

especially if the Woman never used to be troubled with the *Whites*.—But perhaps the best Sign of any is the *Cachexy*, which for the most Part precedes, and always accompanies the Whites in some Degree or other, prostrating the Appetite, variously changing the Colour of the Skin, and exciting many other troublesome Symptoms.

Having done with what relates to the *venereal Gleet* in general, let us proceed as we proposed, to consider the *particular Species* of it apart from each other. To begin then with *that* proceeding from

RELAXATION.

And *first* with regard to the *Parts affected*: These are principally the *seminal Vesicles*, the *prostate*, and *cowper's Glands* in Men; and the *prostate*, *cowper's*, and *other vaginal Glands* in Women.—As to the *lacunar Glands* in Men, they do not seem much concerned in Gleets proceeding from *this Cause*, whatever they may contribute towards the Discharge, in the *virulent State* of a *Gonorrhœa*, or when the *Urethra* is by any Means irritated or inflamed; because neither their Number nor Size seem capable of supplying any thing considerable, unless the Humours are preternaturally derived hither by some Stimulus or other.

With regard to the *Cause* of this Gleet, I mean the *immediate one*, it has been already assigned. It remains however to consider further from what *other Causes* the *Relaxation* itself may proceed. *First* then, it may be occasioned by a long continued Flux of the corrupted feminal Humours through the *excretory Duets* of the Parts abovementioned;
for

for by this Means they must necessarily be weakened, if not corroded, and their Tone in a great measure destroyed. Secondly, it may be occasioned by a too free Use of *draftick* and *mercurial Purges*; for *Mercury* is known to relax the *Solids in general*, and *Purges* too often repeated, by draining the Body of its Juices, and deriving them too much downwards, may easily weaken *the seminal Vessels in particular*.

Moreover, *to Relaxation* is sometimes joined, as an accessory Cause, an *Acrimony* or *sharpness* of the *seminal Humours*. This *Acrimony* may be either *hereditary* or *acquired*: The former is owing to the bad Constitution of the Parents; the latter may be occasioned by an injudicious Regimen, principally with regard to Diet; to which a morbid State of the Solids may likewise greatly contribute; for if *the Vessels* are too tense, and *elastick*, the *animal Juices* will be too much agitated and over-digested by them; whence they will be easily inclined to put on an *alkalescent Acrimony*, according to the Theory of modern Writers. On the other hand, which is more commonly the Case here, if *the Vessels* are too weak and lax, the Chyle will not be sufficiently assimilated to our Juices; whence it will retain, in some measure, the Nature of the Aliment of which it was formed: And hence arise the several *Species* of *Acrimony* enumerated by *Boerhaave* (a), the *alkalescent*, the *acescent*, the *muriatic*, and so on: And these again variously modified seem to constitute those, which are more commonly taken Notice of amongst Practitioners, namely, the *bilious*, the *scorbutic*, and the *scrophulous*.

(a) *Institutiones Medicæ.*

But to proceed to the *Symptoms* of this Species of Gleet.—These are as follow.—*First*, a *Running* from the *Urethra*, or *Vagina*, which as it is the most obvious in *all Gleets*, so it is that from which the Disorder in general receives its *Denomination*. This Running is sometimes constant, at others only at Intervals, namely, when the Patient is stimulated by venereal Ideas, or when he strains in making Water, or going to Stool. And here *the Matter evacuated* being always *seminal*, that is either *pure Seed*, or else the *Liquor* of the *prostate* or *cowper's Glands*, must necessarily partake of the Appearance of one or other, or both of these. Thus if it be *the former*, the Running will be thick, white, and tenacious, and the Stain it leaves on the Linen, as well as its Appearance at the End of the Penis, will resemble that of the *White of an Egg*.—If it be the *latter*, it will be thin, limpid, and serous, and the Stain it leaves will rather resemble that of *Milk*. But as these Liquors seldom flow singly, the Running commonly partakes of the Appearances of both.—But besides the Running in this kind of Gleet, the Patient is frequently sensible of a remarkable Laxity about the genital Parts; his Urine comes weakly from him; his Testicles hang loose and dangling; he has also a Pain and Weakness in his Back; and sometimes is inclined to Impotency: All which are indubitable Signs of Relaxation.

But when an *Acrimony* of the *seminal Humours* happens to be joined with it, the Patient is moreover troubled with frequent *nocturnal Emissions*, a Symptom that happens most
ly

ly to Persons of a (*a*) *scorbutic* and *hypochondriac* Constitution; he also perceives a gentle Heat, or rather an itching Warmth about the Neck of the Bladder, and Parts adjacent, which seems to indicate a *slight Inflammation*, such perhaps as affects the *Eyes* in an *Opthalmy*.—The Running likewise in this Case is much thinner, and if the *Acrimony* be of the *bilious Kind*, it may be a little tinged with yellow.

With regard to the Quantity of *this Gleet*, as it is supplied from the *seminal Vesicles*, and *Glands* of considerable Bulk, it is capable of being, and sometimes is *extremely large*; and generally *much larger* than what *Ulcers* furnish, unless they chance to be situated in these Parts.—These are the Symptoms peculiar to the *first Species* of Gleet, by which it is to be distinguished from that proceeding from *Ulcers*.

The *prognostic Signs* are taken, *first* from the Nature of the Matter evacuated; *secondly*, from the Intervals by which it comes away. Thus if the Discharge be *pure Seed*, it will be of worse Consequence, than if it be only the *Liquor* of the *prostate* or *Cowper's Glands*: Again, the *more considerable* the Discharge, and the *more constantly* it comes away, so much the more will the Constitution be weakened by it; for though a *Gleet* be seldom dangerous, yet if the Discharge be truly seminal, and that large, constant, and long continued, it brings on Coldness, Weakness, and Pain in the Back, and at length a *tabes dorsalis*, which often ends in Death itself.

When we are sufficiently satisfied of the *Absence* of *Virulency*, by which *this Disorder* is distinguished from a *Clap*, and have further distinguished its *Cause* to be *Relaxation*; we are next to consider the *Method of Cure* proper for it.--- Here then the Indication in general is to *brace and strengthen*, the *relaxed and weakened Vessels*, and occasionally to *soften and correct the Acrimony* of the seminal Humours. These *Intentions* are answered partly by *Regimen*, and partly by *Medicines*. With regard to *Regimen*, it will be proper *first* to consider what Things are *hurtful*, and *to be avoided*; next, what are *beneficial*, and *assistent* towards the Cure.

In general then all such Things are *to be avoided* as in any manner conspire with the Cause, and are capable of aggravating the Disease; whether immediately, or consequentially. And therefore Coition, Lifting, Vaulting, and in general all straining Exercises are in the *first Place* to be avoided; because these tend more immediately to increase the Relaxation of the affected Parts. Nor is it at all difficult to conceive how Coition may do so; and with regard to the rest, they are so universally known to have this Effect, that the common People apply a *Strain* to almost all Runnings from these Parts, whether in Men or Women.--- Another kind of Exercise, that may be *prejudicial*, and ought to be avoided in this Case, is Riding, which according to (a) *Hippocrates*, when immoderate, greatly weakens the genital Parts. And indeed as it seems

(a) *Ubi enim plurimum et creberrimè homines equitant, ibi plurimi diuturnis ex defluxione affectionibus, coxendicis morbis, pedumq; doloribus corripuntur, et ad venerem pessimè se habent. De here, aquis, & locis.*

greatly to determine the Bent of the Humours downwards, crowding perhaps the *hypogastric*, *spermatic*, and *other descending Vessels* too much, this Effect, as well as the Pains in the Hips, and Feet, which People who ride much complain of, and likewise the Whites, to which the *Scythian Women* were particularly subject (a), may very easily be accounted for. — For a similar Reason the Patient should also avoid a *diuretic Diet*; for by constantly deriving the Humours towards these Parts, it will keep the Vessels too much upon the Stretch, and not give them a sufficient Opportunity to contract themselves, and recover their lost Tone.

In the *next Place*, such things are to be avoided, as tend to relax the *Solids in general*, in Consequence of which, the *genital Parts* will be further weakened. And as *Sleep* is known to be a *State of Relaxation*, and therefore necessary to relieve the Body after its *Fibres* have been kept too long in a *State of Tension*; so if it be indulged beyond what is sufficient to answer this Purpose, it may easily induce too great a Laxity, to which the Warmth of the Bed does not a little contribute. — Next, as moderate Exercise is a sovereign Remedy in relaxed and weakened *Fibres*; so a too *inactive and sedentary Life* is universally condemned in all Disorders that owe their Origin to Relaxation: and therefore *this*, as well as *immoderate Sleep*, must be avoided: — As must also a *moist damp Air*, and that not only because it *relaxes the Solids*, but by *obstructing insensible Perspiration*, may throw perhaps a (b) cat-

(a) *Ob equitationem, quò firmitus equis insideant.* Hippoc.

(b) *Something of this kind is taken notice of by Ettmuller, under the gonorrhœa vera benigna. Epitom. Prax. Med. p. 498. — And, again by Dr. Allen, who calls it gonorrhœa catarrhâlis. Synop. univer. med. pract.*

arrbous Disorder on the weakened Parts. — Moreover, the debilitating Passions of the Mind, such as Grief, Fear, &c. are to be avoided. Indeed all violent Passions of the Mind, either immediately, or consequentially, are debilitating: Thus *Anger*, though one of the *tense Passions*, and though it adds surprizingly to the natural Strength, whilst it exerts itself; yet as soon as it is over, it leaves behind it all the Marks of Weakness and Relaxation. This is what almost every one must have observed at one Time or other, and seems owing to the *Nerves* having suffered too great an Extension, during the Violence of the Passion, by which they must necessarily be weakened afterwards. — All these things are hurtful on account of Relaxation; to which may be added a too plentiful drinking of small warm Liquors, such as Tea and the like.

Other Things likewise become hurtful when *Acrimony* happens to be joined with *Relaxation*; such as all aromatic, and salted Diet, and every Thing that heats and stimulates; not only on Account of the *Sharpness* of the Humours, but because this Case is usually attended with some Degree of *Inflammation* in the *seminal Vesicles*, *prostate*, or *Cowper's Glands*. — An aromatic Diet indeed is recommended by (a) *Boerhaave*, and others against an acid Acrimony: But this perhaps seldom happens, since all *animal Substances* are found rather to turn *putrid*, than *sour*. — But be this as it will, this kind of Diet must certainly be improper, and ought to be avoided in any inflammatory State whatever.

(a) *Institutiones medicae* — Arbuthnot on Diet. &c.

Having

Having seen what is *hurtful*, let us next see what may be *beneficial*, and *assistant* towards the Cure. In general then the Diet proper for this Disease should consist of such Things, as are *glutinous*, and *astringent*, and occasionally of such as *obtund Acrimony*. Of the former Kind, are the *Jellies of Hart's-born, Calves-foot, Isinglass, Sago, Salep, Chocolate, Rice, Millet, &c.* besides which, if the Gleet proceed merely from *Relaxation* the Patient may also eat Meats well roasted, and moderately seasoned, and likewise be indulged in a moderate Use of red Wine.

But if an *Acrimony* prevail in the Humours, a *softening* and *correcting* Diet must be made Use of. A *softening Diet* is universally proper in all Kinds of *Acrimony*, such as *Jellies*, and the like mentioned above; to which may be added the white and young Meats, and also the Feet of Animals: For all these are not only easy of Digestion, and convey good and substantial Nourishment to the Body; but by the Smoothness of their Parts are well adapted to soften *Acrimony* of any Kind.—By a *correcting Diet* is meant such an one as is *opposite* to the particular Species of *Acrimony*, that prevails in the Juices. Thus if the *Acrimony* should be of the *acescent* Kind it must be corrected by *alkalescent* Diet: But as this is seldom the Case with regard to animal Fluids, so an *alkalescent* Diet is seldom ordered with this View. On the contrary, in the *bilious*, and *scorbutic Acrimonies* acids and sub-acids, such as Oranges, Lemons, Apples and the like are much commended. But this perhaps may seem foreign to the Purpose, Distinctions
of

of this Kind being not much attended to in Practice, tho' often of great Consequence in the Cure of Diseases.

To proceed therefore to that Part of the Cure, which depends on *medicinal Prescription*. Here the Materials are almost infinite; I shall however only select such of them as are sufficient to answer the *Intentions of Cure*. These may be all comprehended under three Heads, *Balsamicks*, *Astringents*, and *Edulcorants*. As to *Evacuants*, they are never *essentially* necessary to this Cure, though they may sometimes *accidentally* be called in. I shall not spend much Time in describing the mechanical Operation of the several Medicines to be proposed; but shall content myself with giving a List of such of them as are usually met with in Practice: To which I shall subjoin a Form or two of Prescription by way of Example.

To begin then with the balsamic Tribe. Of this the most common are the *Venice*, and *Chio* Turpentine; the Balsams of *Copaiba*, *Peru*, *Tolu*, and *Gilead*; the Gums *Arabic*, *Tragacanth* &c. likewise the *Species Diatrageanthi frigida*, which as well as many other Medicines of this Class, not only strengthen the Vessels, but defend them against the Irritations of acrimonious Salts. With *some*, or *other* of *these* the Cure of a Gleet, from what Cause so ever it proceeds, should be always begun; for though we may possibly be obliged to have recourse to *Astringents*, or *some other Means* at last: yet it sometimes happens that a *recent Gleet* is happily cured by Medicines of *this Tribe*; and in such Cases it is always looked upon, as the safest Way. The Medicines
of

of this Class may be given in *Pills, Bolusses, Electaries, or Potions*; of which the following are convenient Forms.

PILLS.

Rx *Terebinth. venet. ad duritiem debitam coct. ʒss, balsam peruvian. glilead. ā ʒss M. fiant pilule mediocres, quarum deglutiantur quatuor, vel quinq; bis vel ter in die, superbibendo haustulum aq. bristolien.*

BOLUS.

Rx *Gum. arabic. balf. toltan. pulv. ā gr. xv. balf. peruvian. guttas x, mellis purissimi q. s. ut fiat bolus. bis tervè de die sumendus.*

ELECTARY.

Rx *Gum. arabic. pulv. diaträg. frigid. ā ʒiij, conserv. fruct. cynosbat. ʒvi, syrup. balf. toltan. q. s. ut fiat electarium, cui addi potest balsam. copaib. in melle solut. ad ʒvj—Hujus elect. sumat q. n. jugland. bis in die cum haustul. aquæ bristolien.*

O R,

Rx *Balsam. copaib. mellis purissimi ā ʒj balf. peruvian. gt. xv M. capiat cochleare parvul. bis tervè in die.*

The *Balsam of Copaiba* may likewise conveniently be given in

POTION.

Rx *Balf. copaib. in vitell. ovi solut. ʒiij, aq. cinnam. ten. ʒvj, syrup. limon. ʒss M. f. potio, cujus capiat partem tertiam bis in die.*

The *Balsams* are likewise frequently given in Drops, either upon Sugar, or in a Glass of Water. But the *Balsam of Copaiba*, and indeed all the *Balsams* and *Turpentine*s are very apt to pall the Stomach: to prevent or remedy which *Elixir of Vitriol* is the Medicine, being taken

taken from ten to fifteen Drops every Morning in a Glass of Water.

Here it may be noted, that it is usual in the last Stage of a Clap, to begin with giving the *Balsam of Cavi* mixt with gentle Purgatives, such as the *Elect. lenitiv. diacassia cum Mannâ*, &c. and it is certainly right so to do, whilst there is the least Suspicion of remaining Virulency; but when the Disorder is *absolutely a Gleet*, unless they are indicated by great Costiveness, or some other pressing Symptom, they do not seem to have any thing to do with the Cure, and are much better omitted. But to proceed:

If the *Gleet* should prove *obstinate*, and not yield to *balsamic Medicines*, we must next have Recourse to *Astringents*, always beginning with the mildest first, such as *Olibanum*, *Mastic*, *Dragon's Blood*, &c. *Coral*, *French Bole*, *prepared Amber*, *Japan Earth*, and the like; all which may be given either in Pills, Bolusses, Electuaries, or Potions. But *these*, and the Medicines of the preceding Class are commonly joined together in Prescription.

PILLS.

Rx Pulv. gum. oliban. sang. dracon. bol. gallic. à ʒj, terebinth è chio q. s. f. pil. mediocres, quarum capiat v vel vj bis in die.

BOLUSSES.

Rx Succin. alb. ppt. sang. dracon. terre japonice pulv. à gr. xv, balsam. toltutan. ʒss, conserv. rasar. rubrar. ʒj, syrup. balsamic, q. s. fiant boli ij. capiat unum bis in die, superbibendo aquæ bristol, haustulum.

ELEC-

ELECTARY.

R Gum. oliban. mastic. terræ japon. pulv. ā 3ij, sang. draconis gum. arabic. ā 3iss, conserv. fruct. cynosbat. 3vj, syr. balsamic. q. s. fiat electarium, de quo deglutiatur q. n. m. majoris bis in die, superbibendo cyathum aq. bristolien.

POTION.

R Aq. cinnamom. ten. 3vj — cinnam. fort. 3j pulv. coral. rub. pp. sanguin. dracon. succin. alb. ppt. ā 3j gum. arabic 3j syrup. balsamic. 3iij M. capiat cochl. iij ter in die.

To these may be added occasionally the *astringent Preparations of Steel*, together with the *chalybate Waters*. The Preparations most in Use are the *crocus martis Astringens*, and the *Tinctura antiphibifica*; of which the former must always be given in some solid form, because it is too ponderous to be kept suspended in any Liquid; the latter is usually given in a Glass of Water from twenty to thirty Drops, two or three Times a Day.—But as all Chalybiates are naturally Heating, they must be forborne where there is any tendency to Inflammation, whether in the *Viscera* or other *Parts*; and as they are known greatly to rai fy the Blood, they must not be given in *plethoric Habits*, lest by over-distending, or rupturing any of the Blood-vessels in the Brain, or Lungs, they should occasion an *Apoplexy*, *Hæmoptoe*, or the like. To prevent which, Bleeding should always precede a steel Course, unless the Vessels are already sufficiently empty. It may, perhaps, be proper to give a Dose or two of *Rhubarb* in order to cleanse the *first Passages*, and procure a freer Enterance for the other Medicines into the Blood. But when

once this Course is entered upon, not one Purge more should be given, unless upon some pressing Indication; because, according to the Observation of the celebrated Sydenham, the whole Virtue of the *Bark* would be destroyed by it. But besides *Chalybiates*;

There remain two other excellent *Restringents* not yet taken Notice of, namely the *Peruvian Bark*, and the *Elixir of Vitriol*, which usually go together in Prescription. The *Bark* is given either in Electary, Bolus, or Apozem; but the *two latter* are the best Forms, because in these the Dose can be ascertained.

B O L U S.

R̄ Pulv. cort. peruvian. ℥ij, conserv. cort. aurantior. gr. ℥j syrup. limon. q. s. f. bolus ter in die suemendus.

A P O Z E M.

R̄ Cort. peruvian. crassè pulv. ℥j coque in aq. fontanæ à libij ad libj, sub finem addendo cortic. winteran. contus. ℥j fiat apozema, cujus capiat ℥ij ter in die.

The *Elixir of Vitriol* may be taken from fifteen to twenty Drops at a Time, in a Glass of *Spa* or *Bristol Water*, either at intermediate Spaces twice a Day, or after each Bolus, or in each Dose of the Apozem.

But to all these we must not forget to add the Use of the *cold Bath*, without which all we can do besides, will frequently prove to little Purpose. Indeed, there is nothing in the whole Compass of Physic, that *braces* and *invigorates* the *Solids* like it. There are, however, sometimes Objections to the Use of it; as in the Cases of *Corpulency*, and *weak Viscera*: For in *too fat People* the Vessels have not Room

to

to contract with the sudden Squeeze; whence they will be only strained to no Purpose, and consequently weakened: And in *weak Viscera*, the sudden Contraction will force the Fluids on the weakened Parts; which may endanger the bursting of the Vessels, &c.

A *Plethora* likewise is another Objection; but this may be easily removed by *bleeding*, which in *sanguine Habits* should always precede the Use of *the cold Bath*; otherwise the Blood being driven violently inwards, may easily *rupture* some of the Vessels either in the *Brain* or *Lungs*, which are already too much *distended* by the *abundant Quantity* of Blood.

I had almost forgot to mention the Use of *astringent Injections*: And perhaps I should easily have been pardoned, if I had done so; for it is lately become a Fashion universally to condemn their Use, and to ascribe very strange Effects to them. It is said, that those Obstructions that sometimes happen in the *Urethra* in Men, and are called *Caruncles*, are owing to their Use. Whether these *Caruncles* are *Carnosities*, or only the *callous Cicatrices* of *Ulcers* that have formerly existed there, is not my Business to dispute. But if they are *Carnosities*, I cannot conceive how *astringent Injections* should ever occasion them; and if they are *Cicatrices*, they are no Objection to the Use of this Remedy in the *Species* of *Gleet* we are now speaking of: I shall therefore venture to give a Form of them.

AN INJECTION.

Rx Sacchar. Saturn. ℥j troch. alb. rhas. ℥ij aq. rojar. rubr. ℥iiij M. f. injectio, cujus injiciatur paululum bis in die phialâ prius agitâ.

This may be made either stronger or weaker by putting a greater or less Quantity of the *Saccharum Saturni*. But as to the *exact Proportion*, it can never be ascertained; because it must be adapted to the different Degrees of Sensibility, that are in different People. In general, however, when we expect any great Assistance from *Injections* of this kind, they should be made as strong as the Parts will bear, without being corroded or inflamed by them. But this can only be known by beginning with a *mild one*, and proceeding gradually to such as are stronger, 'till we have arrived to a proper Degree of Strength, always retiring when they occasion much Pain; for then they not only by their Irritation increase the Running greatly, but may even excoriate and lay the Foundation for future Ulcers.— Nevertheless once using an Injection a little too sharp (as it can never be much so, if we proceed in this gradual Way) can hardly occasion much Mischief, provided we retire as soon as we find we have overshot the Mark, and throw up some *soft emollient Liquor*, such as warm *Milk*, a *Decoction* of *Mallow-Roots*, or the like. So far relates to the first Part of the curative Indication, namely, bracing the weakened and relaxed Vessels.

We are *next* to consider what Medicines are proper for *obtunding* the *Acrimony* of the seminal Humours.— But here we must observe, that as this *Acrimony* may possibly have rendered the seminal Vesicles, and other Parts a little inflamed, it will be proper *first of all* to endeavour to remove this; in order to which, if there be any Signs of *Inflammation*, it is advisable

useable to bleed the Patient once or twice; by which Means *Astruc* assures us, he has seen more than one recent Gleet happily cured. After Bleeding, two or three Doses of Salts and Manna repeated at proper Intervals may also be very serviceable. In the mean Time the less heating Balsamicks and Astringents, such as the Gum arabic, *Fragacanth*, &c. likewise prepared Amber, French Bole, *Terra japonica*, Dragons Blood, Alum, &c. ought not to be omitted.

When we are satisfied that the Inflammation is cured, we may then more particularly apply ourselves to correcting the Acrimony. For this Purpose we should consider the particular Species of it, and be very attentive to the general State of the Solids. Thus if it be a bilious Acrimony, which is commonly attended with too tense Fibres, Chalybiates, Aromaticks, and, in short, every Thing that is capable of heating the Blood, and stimulating the Vessels must be avoided; because this kind of Acrimony would be increased by them. Nor is indeed a too rigid State of the Solids in general inconsistent with the Cause of this Species of Gleet; since it is notwithstanding very possible for the seminal Vessels in particular to be relaxed at the same time. This then being the Case, Elixir of Vitriol, Juice of Oranges and Lemons, vitriolated Tartar, Nitre and the like are proper Remedies; as they are likewise in the hot scorbutic Acrimony; for though they brace the Fibres, they nevertheless moderate the Motion of the Blood, and are moreover the proper Opposites to these kinds of Acrimony, which are of an alkalescent Nature; as must be always the Case, when the Vessels are over tense, and the Circulation too rapid.

But

But if on the other hand, *the Acrimony* be attended with a too great *Laxity* of the *Solids in general*, let it be of what kind it will, whether *alkalescent*, *acescent*, *scorbutic*, or *scrophulous*, Chalybiates are not only to be permitted, but recommended; because in this Case the *Circulation* being *too languid*, the Chyle is not sufficiently assimilated, and therefore partakes, in some measure, of *that Acrimony* which the Aliments would produce by a spontaneous Fermentation: And the Way to prevent, or cure this must certainly be by giving such a Degree of *Tensivity* to the *Vessels*, as to enable them to act with sufficient Vigour on their *contained Fluids*; for which Purpose there is nothing excels the astringent Preparations of Steel, and the chalybate Waters. But besides these, in the *scorbutick Acrimony*, the Decoctions of *Cchina*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Sassafras*, &c. the *Aq. benedict. bateana*, the *anti-scorbutic Juices* properly chosen, *Æthiops Mineral*, *Mercury alkalizated*, &c. are Remedies usually prescribed: As they are likewise, when the Case is judged to be *scrophulous*; to which may be added *burnt Sponge*, the Decoction of *Elm Bark*, and other Things not necessary to be mentioned here.—The *testaceous Powders* and *Ass's Milk* are the last Resort.

It has been observed in the preceding Part of this Discourse, that *Mercurials* are frequently the Cause of *Gleets* proceeding from Relaxation; but this must be understood of them when they are given in *large Doses*, for in *small Doses* they are not only safe, but the best Sweeteners in most Kinds of Acrimony, especially the *scorbutick* or *scrophulous*, of any Medicines whatever.

ever. They should, however, be forborne when there are any Signs of Inflammation.

Having considered the *first Species* of the *Venereal Gleet*, with regard to its *Causes, Signs,* and *Method of Cure*; let us consider the *second Species* in the same Manner; namely, that which proceeds from

U L C E R S.

And *first*, with regard to their Situation.— In Men, they are situated indifferently in any Part of the *Urethra*; and often on the *Verumontanum* particularly; In Women likewise, they are situated indifferently in any Part of the *Vagina*, but are ofteneft found about the *Lacunæ*, and the Emissaries of the *Cowper's Glands*.

I shall not enter into any Dispute concerning the Possibility of their continuing after the *Virulency* of the Clap is carried off; but taking this for granted, as I do not find it absolutely denied by any Body, I shall proceed to mention what *other Accidents* may possibly hinder the healing of them. And these are first, a *Cacochymy*; secondly some *local Indisposition*.

As to the *Cacochymy* it may consist either in an *acrimonious*, a *viscid*, or else a *phlegmatick* and *watery State of Blood*. The *Acrimony* may be of several Kinds, as was observed before; and as this is sufficiently known to be an Obstacle to the healing, and even the Cause of *Ulcers* in other Parts of the Body, it is no Wonder that it should be able to hinder *Ulcers* in the *Urethra* or *Vagina* from healing, after they have been formed already by the *venereal Venom*. And that a *viscid State* of Blood may also hinder *Ulcers* in these Parts from healing,

is evident from the same kind of Reasoning. Now this *Viscosity* may be of *two Kinds*, the one *Inflammatory*, and owing to *too great Heat and Motion* in the Blood, occasioned by *over-elastic Vessels*; whence as *Inflammations, Abscesses*, and the like are occasioned in *other Parts*, so in *these* the Edges of the *Ulcers* may easily be *inflamed* and rendered *callous*; and how far either of these is consistent with a healing Disposition every one knows. The *other Kind of Viscosity*, which may be called the *cold*, is owing to *weakened and relaxed Vessels*. The *former Kind* consists in the *crassamentous Part* of the Blood, as appears from the Inspection of it after bleeding in *inflammatory Disorders*; but *this* in the *serous* only, which is not sufficiently broken and comminuted, by Reason of the languid Action of the Vessels. And of *this* the *phlegmatic and watery State* seems to be but a further Degeneration: For the *Relaxation* of the Vessels still increasing, and *they* becoming daily less able to *break, assimilate*, and exalt the *Chyle* into *red Blood*; the Quantity of *Crassament* must daily decrease whilst the *serous and watery Parts* increase in Proportion.

From this Account of a *Cacochymy* it appears, that *Viscosity* and *Acrimony* must frequently accompany one another; since both of them are in the like manner often dependent on the morbid State of the *Solids*. Thus when the *Vessels* are too *tight and elastic*, they are equally the Cause both of the *inflammatory Viscosity* and the *alkalescent Acrimony*: On the other Hand, when they are too *lax and inactive*, they are the Cause of the *cold Viscosity*, and at the same time

Time of such a kind of *Acrimony*, whatever it be, as the Aliment would produce, by a spontaneous Fermentation. Upon the Whole, indeed, one can hardly conceive any Species of *Cacochymy*, but what may have an *Acrimony* of some sort or other joined with it: And this, perhaps, has a greater Share in hindering *Ulcers* from healing, than any other Indisposition of the Juices besides.

The *local Indispositions* that are obstructive of the healing of *Ulcers*, are *Inflammation*, *Callosity*, *Sinuosity*, and *fungous Excrescences*; all which in a great measure depend on the prevailing *Cacochymy*. Thus the *inflammatory Viscidity*, together with the *Acrimony* joined with it, produces an *Inflammation* of the Edges of the *Ulcers*; and this continued for any Time causes them at last to become *callous*. Again, the cold *Viscidities*, as it disposes the Juices to form Obstructions, but not so readily *Inflammations*, or *Abscesses*, may easily occasion a *schirrhous Enlargement* of some of the *urethral* or *vaginal Glands*. This indeed does not suppose the Existence of any *Ulcer*; but *fungous Excrescences* always do; which may be owing, if not to *Viscidities*, at least to the *Relaxation* of the *Vessels*, from whence proceeds this Species of it.—As to *Sinuosity*, this must be the Effect of some preceding *Abscess*: An Accident that is known to happen sometimes in the *Inflammatory State* of a Clap, if proper Means have not been used to prevent it.—Now any of these is alone sufficient to hinder *Ulcers* from healing, and make them continue gleeing, even after the venereal Poison is thoroughly corrected.

But to proceed to the *Symptoms* of this Species of Gleet. These are sufficiently different from those that happen, when the Case proceeds from *Relaxation*.—And in the *first Place* with regard to the Matter evacuated; for whereas, in the *former Case*, it is always *Seminal*, that is, either *pure Seed*, or else the *Liquors* of the *Prostate*, or *Cowper's Glands*; in this being supplied from *Ulcers*, it must necessarily be either *ichorous*, or *purulent*, according to the different States of the *Ulcers*. Thus, if they happen to be *foul* and *indigested*, the Running will be *ichorous*, *thin*, *brown*, *yellow*, and now and then *tinged with Blood*, especially after any *Debauch*: On the other Hand, if they are *clean* and *well digested*, the Running will be *white* and *thick*; but it will always leave a *yellow Stain* upon *Linen*, and never *roap*, as the Discharge of *pure Seed* does.

Moreover, as we can hardly suppose an *Ulcer* or *Ulcers* without some Degree of *Pain*, at one Time or another; so the Patient in *this Species* of Gleet is sometimes sensible of a *Smarting* in the *Urethra*, or *Vagina*, which is more particularly perceived, when the Urine passes over it, and upon any considerable Change of Weather, but especially after hard Drinking: And this being felt in making Water, is that *Dysury*, which I formerly hinted at, as being different from what accompanies the *virulent State* of a *Clap*.—They seem distinguishable from each other in this Manner: *That which happens in a Clap* is owing to an Inflammation, and probably an Excoriation of great Part of the *Urethra* in Men, and the *Vagina* and *Pudendum* in Women, which are galled and irritated by the Salts of the

the *Urine*: And accordingly through the first Sensation in Men is usually perceived at the *Orifice* of the *Penis*; yet the Pain afterwards extends even to the *Perinæum*; and in Women likewise it is much *more general*, that *what* happens in the *present Case*; for here the Pain being caused by the *Urine* passing over the *Ulcer*, is always perceived at some *particular Part* of the *Urethra* or *Vagina* only, either higher, or lower, just as the *Ulcer* happens to be situated, and the Patient commonly points to it.—This Pain in making *Water* must be *more*, or *less acute*, according as the *Ulcer* is more or less inflamed, or the *Urine* more or less loaded with *acrimonious Salts*. But if the *Ulcer*, or *Ulcers* be considerably inflamed, there will be not only a *Dysury*, but a constant *Heat* and *Pricking* in the Part likewise, together with some Pain in *Erection*.

But besides *Inflammation* these *Ulcers* are also liable to *Fungusses*, *Callosity*, and *Sinusosity*; of which the first are to be discovered, by the Difficulty and divided Stream of *Urine*; or by introducing a small *Wax-Candle*, and examining carefully along the *Urethra*.—It is also pretended, that *Callosity* may be discovered by Means of the *Candle*: But then this must be the *Callosity* of some enlarged Gland, and not that which usually affects the Edges of *Ulcers*; for this can be known by Conjecture only; namely, by considering how long the *Ulcers* have continued in an inflamed State; and this Way perhaps we may be enabled to give a pretty shrewd Guess; for as in *external Ulcers*, if the Lips continue long inflamed, they always

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at length *become callous*, so in all Probability will *those* of *Ulcers* in these Parts likewise.

As to *Sinuosity*, it is almost impossible to discover it here, unless we may judge some very plentiful ichorous and purulent Gleets, which obstinately resist all Methods of Cure, and being stopped for a Day or two by *astringent Injections*, return again suddenly, and in vast Quantities; the Matter perhaps having been collected in this Time, so as to force open the soddered Breach: Unless, I say, we may judge *such* Glaets as *these* to proceed from *sinuous Ulcers* in the *seminal Vesicles*, *prostate*, or *Cowper's Glands*. And indeed as these Parts are frequently the Seat of a Clap, and sometimes undoubtedly suppurate, this really seems to be sometimes the Case.

With regard to the Quantity of Discharge in the *Species* of *Gleet* we are now considering, it is usually *very small*, except in the Case just mentioned, or when the *Ulcer* happens to be situated on the *Verumontanum* or the *Cowper's Glands*; when the Discharge is not only very considerable, but the Smell of it is often very offensive.—These are the *Symptoms* of Gleet proceeding from *Ulcers*, which it may be observed are very different from *those* of the *former Species*; but *both* of *these* being taken together, comprehend *all* that are ever to be met with in this Disorder.

We come now to the *prognostick Signs*.—In general then *Gleets* proceeding from *Ulcers* are rather troublesome than dangerous; the Discharge scarce ever being so great, as to weaken the Patient or injure the Constitution.—They are, however, frequently very difficult to cure; especially

especially if the *Cacochymy* happen to be *habitual*, or *much rooted*; or if the *Ulcers* are *callous*, or *much inflamed*. And if the *large Glands* should happen to be *sinuous*, they may easily degenerate into *Fistulae in Perinaeo*, which always create a vast deal of Trouble, and are cured with great Difficulty. But if an *Ulcer* should have quite destroyed the *Verumontanum*, which is supposed to serve as a *Valve* to the *excretory Duets* of the *seminal Vesicles*, and *prostate Gland*, 'twill be a great Chance, but an incurable Gleeing of *their Contents* will remain for ever after.

The Cure of *Gleets* proceeding from *Ulcers* is partly *medical* and partly *chirurgical*. With regard to the medical Cure, it is to be observed that *this Gleet*, as well as *the former* is often cured in the Beginning by Medicines of the *terebinthinate* and *balsamic* Tribe; and therefore the Cure should be undoubtedly attempted *first of all* by some or other of these: But if these should fail of Success, what remains consists in removing the *Cacochymy*, or *Dyscrasy* of the Juices; in order to which, the *particular Species* of it must be first determined. Let us suppose then the Juices to be too *acrimonious*, and the *Acrimony* to be either *bilious*, *scorbutick*, or *scrophulous*; the Method of Cure proper and peculiar to each of these has been already described.

It may not be amiss however, as *Mercurials* have yet been but slightly taken Notice of, to say something further concerning the Use of them in this Place. Here, therefore, we may observe, that, whether they act by their *Weight* only, or by some *unknown specifick Quality*,
certain

certain nevertheless it is, that they are the *most powerful*, and at the same Time the *most universal* Remedies for curing *Acrimony*, of any that *Physick* is acquainted with. Nor can I help thinking, that in these Disorders they are frequently discontinued too soon, whilst the *Absence of Virulency* is made the constant Rule for so doing; for it is well known, they are oftentimes as necessary to correct several *other kinds* of *Acrimony*, as they are *that* of the *venereal Virus* itself; and in the *scorbutick*, and *scrophulous*, the *Acrimonies* most commonly met with, it often happens that little good can be done without them. When therefore either of these is suspected to be the Case, *Mercurials* should be given at proper Intervals, along with the Use of other *Edulcorants*; such as the Decoctions of *China*, *Sarsa*, and the like.

The Preparations of *Mercury* most in Use for this Purpose are *Calomel*, and the *precipitate per se*; both which answer our Expectations much better when they do not pass off by Stool; and for this Reason they should be given in small Doses, as they may generally speaking be so given for some Time without griping the Patient in the least. But if notwithstanding this Precaution, they should still be inclined to pass off this Way, *Opium*, or *Campfire* should be mixed with them. They may be prescribed in this Manner.

P I L L S.

Rx *Calomel. subtilissimè levigat. gr. v, conserv. fruct. cynosbat. q. s. fiat pilula omni nocte sumenda, unà cum usu decoctionis alicujus è lignis, ad quinque vel sex vices.*

Q R

O R

Rx *Mercur. præcipit. per se gr. iij, opij purissimi gr. iss, conserv. cynosbat. q. s. fiant pilulæ iij, quarum capiat unam omni nocte, ad tres vices, unâ cum usu, &c.*

B O L U S.

Rx *Calomel. gr. v, vel. vj. camphoræ pulv. conserv. rosarum rubrarum ā Æss, syrup. de meconio q. s. fiat bolus ut supra sumendus.*

O R

Rx *Mercur. præcipitat. per se gr. j opij gr. ss. (vel gr. j) camph. pulv. conf. rosar. ā Æss syr. de meconio q. s. fiat bolus ut supra sumendus.*

The *Calomel* may likewise be conveniently mixed with *boiled Turpentine*, so as to make Pills, that will at the same Time be both *edulcorant* and *balsamic*.

Rx *Terebinth. venet. ad debitam duritiem coct. Æss, calomel. gr. xxiv M. s. a. et fiant pilulæ No. 49, quarum Capiat v bis in die.*

If during the Use of these Medicines, the Mouth should grow sore, or the Breath become offensive, they must be entirely discontinued 'till these Symptoms disappear; after which they may be resumed, and continued as occasion requires.—I know it is something new, and may perhaps seem bold in me to recommend the Use of *Mercury* in the Cure of a Disorder, in which it has hitherto been universally condemned: But I am persuaded whoever considers the Reason of the Thing without Prejudice, will be sufficiently convinced of the Usefulness of it; and I believe I might appeal to the Experience of many, as a further Proof in its behalf. For myself at least I can safely affirm, that I have met with more Instances

stances than one, wherein the Cure has been at last effected by some *mercurial Alterative*, and that in a short Time; after the Disorder had been treated as a Relaxation by all the *balsamic* and *astringent Means* that could be thought of for some Months, without Success.

But how useful soever this Remedy may be, it cannot always be given with Safety; for if it should be given in *plethorick Habits*, without Bleeding being first premised, the same Dangers would be incurred, as from the Use of *Chalybiates* under the same Circumstance; and that for the same Reason; namely, the additional Plentitude from the Rarefaction of the Blood. Again, an *inflammatory Disposition* of *Blood* renders the Use of *Mercurials* improper; for as they accelerate the Motion of the Blood, this must necessarily be increased by them. Another Objection to their Use is a *phlegmatick* and *watery Blood*, in which the *Serum* bears too great a Proportion to the *Craassament*; for such a State of Blood may even be occasioned (a) by the Use of *Mercury*. But moreover it sometimes happens, that though there be no apparent Objection, there is nevertheless a secret kind of *Antipathy*, as it were, in the Constitution to the Use of this Remedy; which can only be known by having made Trial of it, and finding that the Pain and other Symptoms are aggravated by it. And this is a Circumstance very necessary to be attended to; for if in such Case we should obstinately persist in giving *Mercury*, we should be so far from curing the Disorder, that we should only render it the more untractable.

(a) Dr Huxham's *Essay on Fevers*, p. 46.

But to proceed to the Cure of the *viscid States* of Blood: And first the *Inflammatory*, which may be guessed at from the *hardness*, and *frequency* of the Pulse, together with other Symptoms proper to inflammatory Disorders. Here every Thing that *beats* and *stimulates* as well in *Regimen*, as *Medicine* ought to be avoided: On the contrary a *cooling* and *attenuating* Diet, together with a suitable Observance of the other Non-naturals, ought to be insisted on.—The proper *Medicines* in this Case, *Bleeding* being premised and repeated occasionally, are *Manna*, *Glauber's Salt*, *Cream of Tartar*, *Nitre* and the like.

The Cure of the *cold Viscidity* is next to be considered; which as it is owing to a quite different State of the Solids, is denoted by Symptoms different also; such as a *languid* Pulse, a *pallid* Countenance, and other Symptoms of the like Kind. Here therefore whatever tends to increase the Relaxation of the Solids must carefully be avoided; and on the contrary whatever is capable of *bracing* the Vessels, and *causing* them to act more vigorously on the contained Blood, by which the *viscid Cohæsions* may be broken, will be proper, and ought to be recommended in this Case; such as *gentle Exercise*, the *chalybeate Waters*, &c. together with the *peruvian Bark* and *warm Stomach Bitters*. But to these, *bleeding* in *plethorick Habits* should be premised; and if the Stomach be foul a Vomit of *Ipecacuana*: After which a Dose, or two of *Rhubarb* may be further proper, in order to cleanse the Mouths of the *laeteal Vessels*.

As to the Cure of the *last Species* of *Cachymy*, namely the *phlegmatic* and *watery Blood*;
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this is in general the same, as that of the cold Viscidity, of which it is the Degeneration: Only *Bleeding* here must be entirely omitted; because by diminishing the Quantity of red-Blood, which is too little already, the *serous* and *watery Parts* must necessarily be increased by it. But though *Bleeding* be improper, *Purging* is not: On the contrary it is oftener to be repeated here, than in the former Case; as its Design is not to cleanse the first Passages only, but also to diminish the abundant Quantity of watery Humours.—Thus much seemed necessary to be taken Notice of with regard to the Cure of the *viscid* and *watery* states of Blood, as they are Species of a *Cacochymy*, and are known to be obstructive of the Cure of Ulcers in other Parts.

But upon the whole, as *Acrimony* seems to have the greatest Share in hindering *Ulcers* from healing, (since there is scarce any Species of *Cacochymy*, but what may be attended with it, in some kind, or degree or other;) this ought to be more particularly attended to in the Cure of them: And on this Account *Edulcorants* suited to the particular Case, ought always to accompany the Use of the other Remedies. But this may suffice for the *medical Part* of the Cure.

We come now to consider the *Chirurgical Part* of it; which consists *first* in the Use of *Injections*; *secondly* in the Use of *medicated Candles*. Of *Injections* considered as *Astringents* I have spoken already; it remains here to say something of them as calculated to answer some *other Intentions*, such as *cooling*, *easing of Pain*, *cleansing*, and *drying*.

And *first*, as the *Ulcer* that occasions the *Gleet*, may happen to be inflamed, it will be
neces-

necessary to remove this *Inflammation*, before the *Ulcer* can be disposed to heal. In order to which, *Bleeding*, &c. being premised, *discutient* and *cooling Injections* are very proper. Indeed, whatever discusses cools in Consequence; for which Reason, *warm Milk* with *Elder Flowers* boiled in it, and in general any Decoction of the *emollient Herbs*, such as *Mallows*, *Marsh-mallows*, and the like, are very proper *Injections* in this Case. Likewise an *Injection* of the *troches. alb. rhas.* with *white Vitriol*, or *sach. saturn.* dissolved in *Rose*, or *Plantain Water* may be useful here, as well as a *Collyrium* made of them is in *Inflammations* of the *Eyes*; but then bleeding and the Use of *emollient Injections* should always have gone before.

Secondly, as *Pain* is another Symptom attendant on these *Ulcers*, this, if considerable indicates the Use of *anodine Injections*. The *Pain* I here speak of is not that which accompanies an *Inflammation*, and is the proper Symptom of it, namely a *throbbing Pain*, attended with *Heat*, and occasioned by an Obstruction of the *Blood* in the *Vessels* of the Part affected; but a *pricking launcing Pain*, occasioned by acrid Particles coming into immediate Contact with the naked Nerves in the *Ulcer*. All such Things therefore will be *Anodine* in this Case, as are capable of enveloping the acrid *Particles*; for which Reason, all *emollient* and *mucilaginous* Substances afford proper Matter for *Injections* here; such as *Lin-seed*, *Quince-seeds*, *Marshmallow Roots*, *Gum Arabic*, and the like.—All which are likewise proper in case of *Callosity*. But in these Cases, as well as the former, they should be always used
warm;

warm; because Warmth adds greatly to their Efficacy.

· · *Lastly*;— As to the *two other Intentions*, namely, *cleansing* and *drying*, they are usually answered together; for the common Injection made of the *troch. alb. rhas.* and *sacch. Saturni* or *white Vitriol*, (which have exactly the same Effect) is both *cleansing* and *drying* at the same Time.

Some instead of this Injection have contrived to throw up *Calomel*; others have used *Roman Vitriol*, *Verdigrease*, and even the *white Sublimate*; thinking that these cleanse better: but in reality there does not seem any great Difference in their Effects: Nor do any of them occasion such terrible Disturbance as is talked of; unless when they are used in too great a Proportion; or at an improper Season, namely, whilst the *Ulcer* is yet inflamed, or the *Urethra* otherways heated or excoriated: On which Account it is they do so much Mischief in the virulent State of a Clap; though even here, after proper *Evacuation* and *cooling*, I have known an Injection, wherein *Verdigrease* was the chief Ingredient, successfully made use of by a Physician of great Learning and Judgment.

However, as a great deal of Censure may be incurred from the Use of them, and as they do not seem to procure any superior Advantage, worth hazarding one's Reputation for; it is more adviseable to stick to the Use of *Saccharum Saturni*, and the *white Vitriol* only; which being more commonly used in Practice, are therefore more defensible, and consequently what every prudent Man would rather chuse

to

make use of. And indeed, it is not more necessary to be upon one's Guard in any one Point of Practice, than in the Use of *Injections* in these Cases; for, as there is always a Set of Men in the World who fancy they advance their own Reputation, whilst they are endeavouring to depreciate that of their Neighbours; so there is nothing affords them a more specious Pretence for so doing, than this does. Accordingly whenever the Opportunity offers itself, they fail not to disapprove, and condemn in others a Practice, that they are often obliged to comply with themselves, unless they will be contented fairly to abandon their Patients. And they are the more encouraged to pursue this Behaviour, because in Cases of this Nature, the Person whose Character they make free with, can never hope for an Opportunity of publicly vindicating himself from their Aspersions. But this is too disagreeable a Topic to dwell longer on.

To proceed therefore to the Use of *medicated Candles*. These have a long Time been considered as the only Means of curing those Obstructions, commonly called *Caruncles*, that sometimes happen in the *Urethra* in Men, and were for a long Time supposed to be *carneose Excesses*; but by frequent anatomical Examinations are at length discovered to be for the most Part only the *puckered Cicatrices* of *Ulcers* that formerly existed there. But tho' they were used against these, they were never thought of as a proper Application to *Ulcers* in this Part, 'till Mr. *Daran* first used them for this Purpose himself, and since communicated their Use to the World; for which, indeed, we are much beholden

den to him; as we are hereby furnished with the Means of curing within the Space of a Month or six Weeks, Disorders, that not giving Way to *Injections*, or *other Remedies*, frequently continued for a Year or longer together uncured.

Whether or not there be any Thing particularly efficacious in the Composition of his *Candles*, is a Dispute I am not disposed to enter into. There is one Thing however which he asserts with regard to their Operation, which I can by no Means be induced to give Credit to; that is that the Discharge procured by them is supplied from the *Ulcers* only. What Truth there may be in this, when the *Urethra* has been some time used to the Application, and ceases any longer to be irritated by it, I cannot at present determine: But as the Wearing of any Candle in the *Urethra* is at first attended with great Pain, I am strongly inclined to think, that the *Stimulus* of this must greatly increase the Secretion made by the *lacunar Glands*; and that the *first Discharge* proceeds more from *them*, than the *Ulcers*. - And this is likewise the Opinion of Mr. *Sharp*, whose Account of the Operation of the *Candle* or *Bougie*, is much more satisfactory, than any Thing that has ever been said on this Subject.

He supposes *their Operation* with regard to the Cure of *Ulcers* to be *nearly the same with that of external Applications, on those of other Parts of the Body; which if they be not continued till the Sore is quite healed, either a Fungus or else a Scab will sometimes form.* But, as he well observes, *the most parallel Case to Ulcers in the Urethra, are the little ragged Ulcers about the Verge of the Anus, which are not readily*

to be cured, but by little Dossils laid in close between their Edges, so as to fall into Contact with every Point of the Ulcer.

He adds that he made choice of this Instance for Illustration, because as the Surface of the Urethra is every where concave, he does not think it improbable, that it may sometimes collapse, and by that Means occasion one Part of the Ulcer to rub against another, resembling in some Degree the State of those Fissures in the Anus.

Supposing then this, and this only to be the Case, any Candle distending the Urethra, and preventing the Corrugation of the Ulcer, will put it into a Disposition of healing. But if they are so contrived, as to contain a good Quantity of Quick-silver in their Composition, this will render them more universally efficacious; Distension alone being not always the Thing required; but sometimes the Acrimony of the Humours in the Ulcer is to be corrected; at others its callous Edges require to be dissolved: for both which Purposes Mercury is the only Remedy to be depended on. And as the crude Mercury is less stimulating, than any of its chymical Preparations, this therefore is to be preferred to any of them.

Further he observes that the Action of a Candle on Fungusses is partly Compression and partly Suppuration, but that it is a Question whether by the latter alone the Cure could be so speedily effected.

Thus we see after what Manner this Application may dispose Ulcers in the Urethra to heal, and consequently how they may assist in curing Gleets from this Cause. Upon the whole, however, it seems necessary to add this
Caution,

Caution, that they should never be introduced whilst the *Ulcers* are in a State of Inflammation; because this must necessarily be increased by the Irritation occasioned by them.

I have said nothing of the Manner of preparing them, and the several Materials of which they may be composed, this being already done by Mr. *Sharp*; who in his *critical Enquiry into the Present State of Surgery*, amongst many other Points equally momentous, has fully examined, and clearly discussed all that can be said concerning either the Operation or Composition of *these Candles*. I cannot therefore do better, than refer the Reader to the Perusal of his Book, where he will be sure to meet with all the Satisfaction, the Nature of the Thing will admit of.

Having now considered the two first Species of *Venereal Gleet* distinctly and separately from each other; it remains in the *last Place* to say something concerning the

MIXT SPECIES.

It is but little however that need be said on this Head; for as it proceeds from a Conjunction of *both Causes*, viz. *Relaxation* and *Ulcers*, it must necessarily be attended with a Complication of some or other of the *Symptoms* peculiar to each of these; which as they have been already delivered in the preceding Pages, it will be needless to repeat here.—The *Prognosticks* likewise may be easily understood from what has been already said: As may also the *Method of Cure*; which consists intirely in a prudent Choice, and Mixture of such Remedies, as have been given under the Cure of each of the former Species of *Gleet*, and do
not

not clash or interfere with one another. To instance these would be tedious, as well as useless; since it would in a good Measure be repeating what has been said before; and would in Effect be doing nothing but what every one's own Judgment will be sufficient for.

I shall therefore put a Period to this Discourse; in which I have endeavoured to point out the Distinction between the two Causes of the *venereal Gleet*, viz. *Relaxation* and *Ulcers*; a Distinction that appears to me not less necessary in *Practice*, than it is useful in *Speculation*; for as without it, it is impossible to account for many Appearances, that are frequently to be met with in this Disorder; so whilst we erroneously imagine it always to be the Effect of one and the same Cause, our Endeavours to cure will be at best but precarious, and frequently unsuccessful: On the contrary, when once we have sufficiently distinguished the *Cause*, and adapted a *Method of Cure* proper to it; we shall stand a much better Chance both of doing Service to our Patients, and Credit to ourselves.

The E N D.